

## BERLIN SHY AT U. S. R. R. BONDS

TARS A SUDDEN EXODUS OF MONEY FROM GERMANY.

Source Too Over the Potash Dispute—Interpellation in the Reichstag—Proposals of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul—Listings—Bankers Listen Anxiously.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
BERLIN, Feb. 11.—A Conservative interpellation regarding the listing of American securities here put to-day in the Reichstag was vigorously discussed during the week. Bankers as a rule favor the listing of the American securities referred to. They think it will be a good thing for Germany in time of war to hold a large quantity of foreign securities, the sale of which in case of need would lighten the money market.

At the same time it has been insisted that care must be taken to see that the bonds listed are of good quality. Hitherto Germany has had a mixed experience. If to-day she sold the bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in her possession, which were introduced in 1904 by the Deutsche Bank at \$5.10, she would profit 15 per cent; but the sale of four Pennsylvania bonds, introduced by the Diskontogesellschaft in 1905, would result in considerable loss. The bonds, which were issued at 110, are now about 128.

The interpellation in the Reichstag today was made by Count Kanitz on behalf of the Conservatives. He had given notice of it on February 1. The inquiry was framed to elicit what steps the Imperial Chancellor proposes to take to prevent the German market from being flooded with foreign securities and the excessive flow of German capital abroad.

It was brought about through the application of the Berlin Industrial Bank to the listing authorities of the Bourse to admit the securities of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad to quotation.

Count Kanitz, in making the interpellation, explained that the Conservatives fully recognize the value of Germany's abundant capital invested abroad in time of war and also acknowledge that such investments tended to increase German prestige. The real reason for the interpellation, he said, was the fear of the Conservatives that the constant emigrations now going on would unduly burden the German money market.

Referring to the United States, Count Kanitz said America's commercial policy had not proved to be so friendly toward Germany as this country should go out of its way to oblige America. He announced that his party would take the opportunity when discussing foreign affairs during the consideration of the budget to raise the whole subject of the commercial relations of the two countries.

The interpellation is regarded as a note of warning in harmony with the Government's recent official statement in regard to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds. This was to the effect that the Government intended to "subject to the closest scrutiny" the project of the Berlin Handelsgesellschaft to introduce the bonds of this road in the German market.

Herr Delbrück, the Minister of Commerce, replying to the interpellation on behalf of the Imperial Chancellor, said the Government had no means of preventing the banking world or individual capitalists from investing their money in foreign securities and a general prohibition against the investment of home capital under certain conditions in foreign securities would be useless and perhaps economically injurious. The function of the Government was to see to it that German capital was invested in foreign securities in a natural and normal manner.

The German savings, said the Minister of Commerce, amounted to four milliards four hundred million marks, practically equivalent to a thousand million dollars a year. The Government had to see that the necessities of the home market and home industry were not harmfully influenced by investment in foreign securities. This, the Minister declared, was especially desirable in view of imperial and State loans. Consequently those securities were to be rejected which were neither commercially nor politically important, or which could not be easily sold.

Herr Delbrück went on to say that Germany was now at the beginning of a period of prosperity, which was the cause of the large demands on the German money market. It was desirable, therefore, that the German Government should observe an attitude of reserve in regard to the admission of foreign securities. In these circumstances when it was rumored that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul bonds were to be listed the Minister of Commerce had issued a statement in the North German Gazette that these securities might not prove suitable for admission in the present state of the money market.

Deputy Speck, Centrist, said German bankers were not sufficiently careful respecting the quality of American securities. The St. Paul bonds, he said, were fairly secure, but they were of a speculative nature. He did not wish any more intimate relations with America, which was now threatening to exclude German shipping and whose potash magnates wanted to escape the consequences of their contracts. The German bankers, in his opinion, thought more of profit than of patriotism.

Several leading Berlin bankers occupied seats in the tribunes anxiously awaiting the outcome of the debate. They fear it may lead to new and more stringent stock exchange legislation.

## COSTA TO LIE IN SARAGOSSA.

Spanish Government Yields to Local Pride A Mountain Monument.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
SARAGOSSA, Feb. 11.—The indignation of the people of all classes in Saragoissa of the decision to inter the remains of Señor Costa, the noted writer and publisher in Madrid has had the desired effect. The Government acceded to-day to the demand of the people of that city that he be buried in the city where he was born.

Consequently the body, which has en route to Madrid, was shipped back to Saragoissa, where it was placed in a chapel ardente.

Throughout the day all the dignitaries of practically all the people of the city assembled reverently through the chapel to look at the face of the dead.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, and preparations have been made to make it an imposing ceremony. The Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce will represent the Government.

A monument 50 meters high, surmounted by a bust of Señor Costa, will be erected on the peak of Moncayo. It will be visible from all points in the province of Aragon.

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## A FLOOD OF CASH FOR ITALY

\$250,000,000 SENT THERE FROM AMERICA IN 1910.

Emigration Problem Solved by Return of the People With Lots of Wealth in a Few Years—The Pope Won't Receive the Kaiser—Mascagni Is Hard Hit.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ROME, Feb. 11.—The latest report of the Emigration Bureau shows that the character of Italian emigration is steadily changing. Until some five years ago emigrants from this country settled permanently in America, but now they return when they have saved a minimum of \$200 or a maximum of \$500. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the emigrants return to Italy within a year and the remainder, with few exceptions, come back in five years.

In South America, especially in Argentina, this tendency is particularly noticeable, more than 90 per cent returning in one year. Emigration has thus lost its drawback in the depopulation of Italy, and on the other hand it is now increasing the wealth of the country. It is impossible to calculate the amount of money brought and sent to Italy annually by emigrants, but there was remitted during the year 1910 through banks and postal orders \$250,000,000.

This came from Italians in North and South America. When it is considered that there are over 1,750,000 Italians in the United States, Mexico and Canada, and over 2,500,000 in Central and South America, it is estimated that the total amount of money received here in the year was three times the sum named above. It is well known that Italians prefer to carry their money themselves or entrust it to their friends. For these reasons it is calculated that \$250,000,000 is brought to Italy annually from North and South America.

Gertrude Auld, the American soprano who recently appeared at the Adriano Opera House in Rome, made a great success at Ravenna as *Rosina* in the "Barber of Seville." The cavatina was twice encored.

Although the Pope is determined that no sovereign or chief of state, irrespective of his religion, shall be received at the Vatican during the 1911 celebration of the jubilee of Italian unity, it has been considered possible that an audience might be granted to the Kaiser if he came before the inauguration of the exhibition. The Vatican has not been notified that the Kaiser is coming to Rome, but it is stated that the Vatican has indirectly notified him that even if he comes before the exhibition he will not have an audience with the Pope.

The negotiations between Mascagni and the Mayor of Turin with a view to the production of Mascagni's new opera, "Ysobel" there have not been successful. Mascagni is indignant. He attributes the failure to the intrigues of his enemies, but is reconciled to produce the opera in Buenos Ayres.

## FLAGSHIP FOR HAYTI.

Small Frigate Arno May Replace La Liberté—Firmly Looming Up.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 11.—The Haytian Government is negotiating for the purchase of the small steamship Arno, owned by the Royal Mail Steamship Company. She is wanted to take the place of La Liberté, the flagship of the Haytian navy, which was recently destroyed by an explosion.

Gen. Firmin, one of the aspirants to the Presidency of Hayti, is expected here shortly.

## The Weather.

Feb. 12.—The high pressure area which spread to the central States with fair weather was central over the middle Atlantic States yesterday. The weather was fair in all the Atlantic States and in the districts around the great lakes; fair weather was also reported in the central States west of the Mississippi and the Northwest.

Light snow fell in Vermont. Rain was falling in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. An area of low pressure was drifting across the Rocky Mountains, having caused rain on the Pacific coast from Oregon to southern California. The temperature had risen considerably and was above freezing point in all the central States from the Gulf to Minnesota. It was slightly colder in the northern States and in the New England in the morning; zero temperatures were confined to Canada.

In this city the day was fair; cooler in the morning and warmer in the afternoon; wind from the northwest; average humidity, 65 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.36; 3 P. M., 30.41.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
9 A. M.	32	34	35	33	34
12 M.	34	36	37	35	36
3 P. M.	36	38	39	37	38
6 P. M.	34	36	37	35	36
Lowest temperature, 31° at 7 A. M.					

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For western New York, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; rain or snow by night and to-morrow; variable winds, becoming southerly.

For western New York and western Pennsylvania, rain or snow to-day, this afternoon or to-night and to-morrow; moderate southerly winds.

For Delaware, rain this afternoon or to-night and to-morrow; moderate southerly winds.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, rain or snow to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate southerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania, rain or snow this afternoon or to-night and probably to-morrow; warmer to-day; moderately southerly winds.

## YOUNG TURK PROBLEM ACUTE

MORE URGENT EVEN THAN RECI-PROACITY IN LONDON'S EYES.

U. S. Agreement With Canada Regarded in England Only From Imperial Standpoint—Hopeless Troubles for the Porte in Macedonia and in Yemen.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Canadian reciprocity agreement with the United States remained the outstanding topic all the week. The rights and aims of Canada and the United States found little place in the discussion, which is conducted on strictly party lines. The tariff reformers vigorously attack and the free traders with equal warmth defend the agreement. The subject in fact has merely stirred up the home fiscal question.

But it is not British internal politics which has been most important this week. There is no doubt that the situation in Turkey is now one of extreme gravity. Turkey is the pivot on which southeastern Europe revolves in a condition of relative stability. The new apprehension as regards the pivot is caused by lack of confidence in the staying power and wisdom of her new Government, as was mentioned in these despatches on December 31. The doubts then indicated have been justified in short order.

Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords called the attention of the Government on Monday to the atrocities perpetrated in the course of the disarmament operations in Macedonia and spoke of the belief in Turkish constitutionalism as having been shattered. The Earl of Crewe, the Government leader in the Lords, said in reply that Sir Edward Grey, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, would watch the reports most carefully. He expressed the hope that the Turkish Government would recognize its responsibility for the fair treatment of all races and creeds.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople has declared that this made a bad impression on his Government and the Turkish press heatedly protests against England seeking to interfere in Turkey's internal affairs.

The situation is certainly precarious at several points in European and critical at one point in Asiatic Turkey. The proceedings of the Young Turk armies in Macedonia and Albania during the past year equalled anything that disgraced the blackest days of Abdul Hamid's regime. Thousands have been flogged and bastinadoed. Some have been beaten to death, while hundreds who were cruelly treated survive as cripples for life. This has created among most of the Bulgars and Greeks and universally among the Albanians an almost desperate state of mind and a thirst for revenge.

If the Turkish arms are uniformly successful in Asia Minor and Arabia the probability of a serious outbreak in the near future is not great. At the moment, however, the rising in Yemen threatens the very existence of the Young Turks. Hodeida, Turkey's chief base against the rebels, is besieged, some reports putting the Arab army there as high as 50,000. Sanaa, the capital of Yemen, is also besieged. The province of Asir, between Yemen and Hedjaz, is also in revolt under Said Idris, the new Mahdi, who is cooperating with the Imams Yaya, the besieger of Sanaa. The border of Asir is near Mecca, and if the revolt should be successful Mecca might pass at least temporarily out of the possession of Turkey and not a vestige of prestige would remain to the Young Turks throughout the Moslem world.

Opinion here favors the idea that the

Young Turks will weather the storm in Yemen and consequently at home, but a different opinion prevails elsewhere. Thus THE SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent writes:

"Russia's agents at Constantinople furnish definite information of a startling situation. All serious diplomatic business existing with the Turkish authorities is in abeyance. No correspondents have been allowed to go to Yemen, but it is known that the Turkish military position there is hopeless, while in the extreme north of the Ottoman Empire the situation will shortly become worse when the rebels are joined by 8,000 Albanians. Montenegro and Albania now have 25,000 irremovable and Bulgaria is using her customs cordon in the tariff war with Turkey as a nucleus for mobilization. It is believed that she can mobilize 25,000 men when the roads are serviceable. "The chief Russian agent, who has come from Turkey to report to Secretary of State Sazonov, said to the correspondent of THE SUN: 'The downfall of the Turkish régime in the next two months is inevitable.' THE SUN'S informant did not believe, he said, that England was playing an ineffective hand in the near East. She is, on the contrary, resolutely aggressive and is playing for the overthrow of the Constantinople Government."

## BEGGAR POSES AS TOLSTOY.

Makes a Good Thing Out of Russian Peasants' Family Wrangle More Acrid.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11.—A beggar who bears a striking resemblance to Count Tolstoy has been imposing on the peasants in the province of Pleikau. Clad in rags and accompanied by a friend posing as Tolstoy's wife, the beggar easily persuaded the villagers that the news of Tolstoy's death had been circulated by enemies who had expelled him from his home. He said he was consequently absolutely destitute. He was feasted everywhere.

The impostors for a time did well and collected considerable alms in the villages, where they always enjoined on the peasants not to betray them to the police, as the Government wanted to send them to Siberia. The swindlers have now disappeared.

The most recent phase of the Tolstoy family wrangle is a charge by his literary executors that his widow committed perjury in an affidavit when she declared the manuscripts in the Moscow Historical Museum were her property by gift. They produce correspondence to show that the manuscripts were stored in the museum simply for safety, the accommodation being granted rent free, and that they remained absolutely part of Count Tolstoy's estate.

Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra and Vladimir Tolstoyoff have published letters in regard to the difficulties experienced in getting access to the writings for publication. They say the attitude of the widow and other members of the family is too painful to discuss publicly. The idea of turning the Tolstoy estate of Yasnyaya Polyana into a foreign company for commercial gain will be vetoed by the Government, which has very large powers over the transfer of land where foreign capital is engaged.

## BRUSSELS SHOW MISHAP.

German Machinery Building Collapses and Kills Three.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
BRUSSELS, Feb. 11.—The great machinery hall of the German section of the international exhibition collapsed to-day. The bodies of three persons have been recovered and seven injured have been taken out. A great fire occurred in this exhibition on August 15 of last year. The British section was almost completely destroyed.

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Please send me a free sample of Poslam with full directions for use.

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BORN.

HEMINSWAY.—On February 11, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marshall Heminsway, 355 West 16th St., a son. Conductor papers please copy.

DIED.

FIELDS.—Suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Monday, February 13, at 10 A. M. Burial private. Kindly omit flowers.

GILMAN.—On February 9, at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, Edward B. Gilman, aged 67 years, formerly United States Army.

Funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th St. and 10th St., New York, Sunday, at 12:30 P. M. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 1 P. M. Sunday.

PEABODY.—On February 9, at Baltimore, George Le Peabody, 65 years old.

Funeral at Emmanuel Church, Newbury St., Boston, on Monday, February 13, at 12:30. Burial private.

DIED.

GIBSON.—Park Gibson, aged 71 years. Funeral at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241-243 West 23d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BLDG.).

LAPHAM.—On Saturday morning, February 11, John Jesse Lapham, in the 39th year of his age.

Services at his late residence, 46 East 67th St., on Monday, February 13, at 10 A. M. Burial private. Friends will please send flowers.

LAYNG.—On the eleventh day of February, 1911, at his residence, 11 East 83d St., Frank S. Layng, eldest son of the late James D. Layng, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Monday, February 13, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers. Pittsburgh, Pa. and Toledo, Ohio, papers please copy.

REED.—In this city, on Thursday, February 9, at the Sherman Square Hotel, Augusta W. Reed, wife of Charles B. Reed.

Funeral Sunday at noon. Interment private.

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Annual February Advance Sale

Monday, February 18th, until Saturday, February 18th, inclusive

The coming season's styles in all leathers and the new fabrics,

Shoes that will cost in the height of the season \$5.00 to \$6.00

at \$2.95 pair

In conjunction with the above we will offer new Spring Styles in

Walking and Dress Boots

\$5.00 and \$6.00 values,

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A Special Sale of

White and Black Laces

8,500 yards, consisting of

Bands, Flounces and Demi Flounces

Edgings and Insertions

Chantilly, Lierre, Margot and Maline Silk run,

25c to \$4.50 yard

Values 50c to \$9.00

New Importation of

Dress Trimmings

Showing all the new colorings and bead effects, for Evening and Dinner Gowns.

Imported Novelties in

Embroidered Batiste Robes

(unmade)

All the new color effects; also solid colors.

\$14.50, \$25.00 & \$35.00

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

DIED.

VERNAM.—On Saturday, February 11, at his home, Morristown, N. J., Albert Harold, son of Elinore Gould and the late Albert H. Vernam, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral private.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TRINITY CHAPEL, West 20th St., near Broadway, Rev. JOHN MOCKRIDGE, Vicar.—Sunday services: Holy Communion, 8 to 11. Evensong, 6 to 8.

YELLOWLEE.—On February 9, 1911, at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, Robert A. Yellowlee, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral from residence of Mr. F. P. Pateman, 250 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Sunday, February 12, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 W. 23d St. Chapels. Ambulance Service. Tel. 1264 Chelsea.